

REMARKS

An Office Action was mailed on December 22, 2003. Claims 5-12 and 14-20 are pending in the present application.

Claims 5-12 and 14-20 are now rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Chaum (U.S. Patent 5,959,717). Responsive thereto, Applicant has amended the claims to distinguish over the Chaum '717 reference by clarifying the difference between the moving image that is decoded and the moving image that is displayed on the light sensing means, because the moving image displayed on the display means essentially differs from the moving image displayed on the display of the light sensing means. Specifically, the image that is decoded is designated in the amended claims as the "first" moving image, while the image displayed on the light-sensing means is designated as the "second" moving image. Support for such amendments is clearly found in the specification and drawings (see, for example, FIGS. 6 and 7 and the related description).

In the present invention, the "second" moving image displayed on the display of the light sensing means (12) is dependent on the digital data that is generated and decoded from the digital decoding means (13; FIG. 1). Such digital data is generated based on the change in each unit time in the color of part or all of the "first" moving image displayed on the parent display. Thus, the "second" moving image displayed on the display of the light sensing means is not a mere capture or projection of the "first" moving image, but is instead generated based on or dependent on decoded and generated digital data sensed by the light sensing means based on a very specific change in color of the "first" moving image.

On the other hand, Chaum discloses a film projector 10, which projects an image with an alert symbol 30 on a screen 34 (Fig. 3A). An audio video camera 46 is used to listen to or watch the output of the film projector 10 and provides a signal to a video source 18 from which a SYNC signal is derived (column 11, lines 7-10). A processor uses the video signal from the audio video camera 46 to measure the brightness, color balance, alignment, planarity, focus, etc. of the projected image and adjust the output of

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the video projector 12 (column 11, lines 22-25). A video feedback signal to the video source 18 is used to permit a processor to adjust the brightness of the protection area (column 11, lines 28-32).

The Examiner concludes that the camera 46 in Chaum has a viewfinder that provides an image to a user, and implies that the viewfinder corresponds to the display of the light sensing means of the present invention. However, the viewfinder provides merely images as they are (*An alternative function for the audiovideo camera 46 would be to capture the projected image on the screen 32 and provide that image to a processor within the video source 18.* (column 11, lines 18-22)). In contrast, the display of the light sensing device of the present invention displays a "second" moving image that is dependent on the digital data that is generated and decoded from the digital decoding means (13), the digital data being generated based on the change in each unit time in the color of part or all of the "first" moving image displayed on a parent display. Thus, unlike the teaching of Chaum, the "second" moving image displayed on the light sensing means is not a mere capture or projection of the "first" moving image from the parent display, but is instead generated based on specific decoded information from the "first" moving image from the parent display.

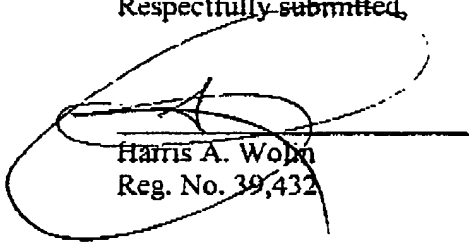
Applicant respectfully submits that one skilled in the art would not consider the claimed invention to be obvious in view of the teaching of Chaum because Chaum clearly fails to teach the distinction in generation of the "second" moving image on the light sensing means relative to the "first" moving image on the parent display. Chaum fails to teach or render obvious the decoding of a "first" moving image into digital data based on color changes in such "first" image, and the subsequent light-sensing reading of such decoded digital data to produce a "second" moving image on a display of the light-sensing device. Chaum only teaches the mere capture of a "first" moving image as set forth above and as clearly discussed in column 11 of Chaum.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Chaum.

An earnest effort has been made to be fully responsive to the Examiner's objections. In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that claims 5-12, 15-18 and 20, consisting of independent claims 5, 7, 9 and 11 and the claims dependent therefrom, are in condition for allowance. Passage of this case to allowance is earnestly solicited. However, if for any reason the Examiner should consider this application not to be in condition for allowance, he is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned attorney at the number listed below prior to issuing a further Action.

Any fee due with this paper may be charged on Deposit Account 50-1290.

Respectfully submitted,



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